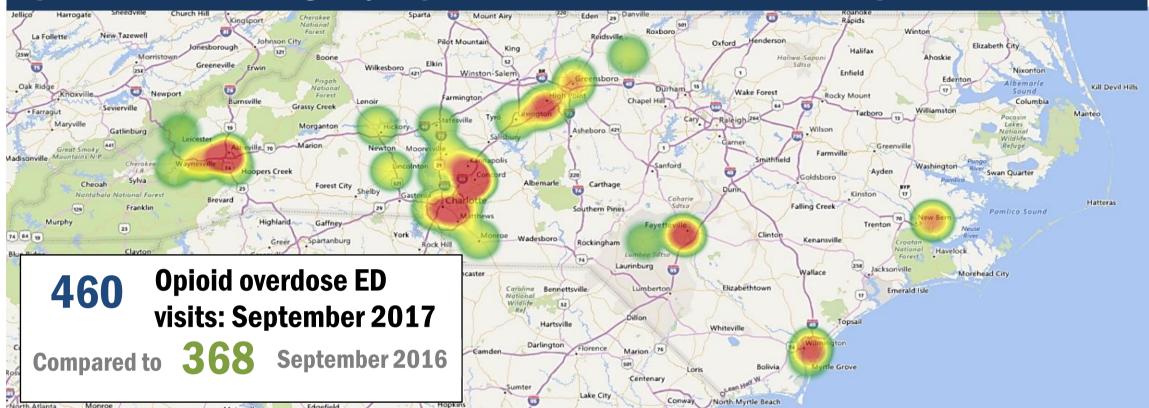


## Opioid Overdose Emergency Department Visits: North Carolina, September 2017



The heat map shows the highest concentration of cases in Mecklenburg, Guilford, Buncombe, Cumberland, and Cabarrus counties. With the highest rates occurring in Haywood (16.5 per 100,000 residents) and Buncombe (11.7 per 100,000 residents) counties.

Cases were predominantly male (61%), white (88%), and between 25-34 years of age (38%).

Gender:	n	%	Age:	n	%
Male	282	61%	<15	4	1%
Female	177	38%	15-24	87	19%
			25-34	176	38%
			35-44	91	20%
Race:	n	%	45-54	46	10%
White	405	88%	55-64	34	7%
Black	31	7%	65+	22	5%
Other	20	4%			
Missing	4	1%			

**Note:** Counts based on diagnosis (ICD-9/10-CM code) of an opioid overdose of any intent (accidental, intentional, assault, and undetermined) for North Carolina residents. Opioid overdose cases include poisonings with opium, heroin, opioids, methadone, and other synthetic narcotics.

## Heroin Overdose Emergency Department Visits: North Carolina, September 2017



The heat map shows the highest concentration of cases in <u>Mecklenburg, Buncombe, Guilford, Cumberland</u> and <u>Cabarrus</u> counties. With the highest rates occurring in <u>Cabarrus</u> (25.8 per 100,000 residents) and <u>Rowan</u> (16.4 per 100,000 residents) counties.

Cases were predominantly male (65%), white (90%), and between 25-34 years of age (43%).

Gender:	n	%			
Male	210	65%	Age:	n	%
Female	111	35%	<15	0	0%
			15-24	72	22%
			25-34	139	43%
Race:	n	%	35-44	72	22%
White	290	90%	45-54	21	7%
Black	20	6%	55-64	13	4%
Other	8	2%	65+	4	1%
Missing	3	1%			

**Note:** Emergency department visit data from NC DETECT are provisional and should not be considered final. There may be data quality issues affecting our counts: counties with <10 cases may not be true lack of opioid overdose cases but data quality issues; additionally, some hospitals use non-specificic poisoning codes rather than specific opioid poisoning codes.